

***Cortodera neali* sp. n. from Iran and *Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937  
stat. n. from Azerbajdzhan  
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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*Summary*

*Cortodera neali*, sp. n. is described on the basis of 7 males and 1 female from Iranian Kordestan. The new species is compared with *C. flavimana*. *Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum*, stat. n. is accepted as a valid name for the subspecies from Central Azerbajdzhan, while the nominative subspecies is known from East Azerbajdzhan.

*Résumé*

*Cortodera neali*, sp. n. est décrit d'après 7 mâles et 1 femelle du Kurdistan Iranien. La nouvelle espèce est comparée à *C. flavimana*. *Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum*, stat. n. est considéré comme un nom valide pour la sous-espèces d'Azerbaïdjan Centrale. Tandis que la sous-espèce nominative est représentée en Azerbaïdjan Oriental.

*Key words*

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cortodera*, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new species, Iran, Azerbajdzhan.

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***Cortodera neali* sp. n.** (Figs. 1-2)

*Type locality.* - Iran : Kordestan, 66 km NNW Sanandadj.

*Description.* - Body relatively robust, males black with orange anterior legs and abdominal apex, female black with orange anterior legs, elytra and abdominal apex.

Head short with distinct exposed temples, more or less strongly angulate; palpi black, maxillary palpi with apical joint elongated slightly dilated, apically nearly parallel sided. Antennae totally black usually with internally lightened basal joint, or several basal and apical joints slightly lightened to dark brown; in female antennae dark brown, basal joint internally and 2-4<sup>th</sup> joints totally brown; male antennae reaching posterior elytral forth; in female a little shorter, reaching posterior elytral third; in males 5<sup>th</sup> joint is the longest, longer than 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup>, which are about equal in length, each can be relatively longer or shorter, but always longer than 1<sup>st</sup>; 2<sup>nd</sup> joint distinctly longer than wide apical joint much longer than 10<sup>th</sup> with distinct preapical constriction; in female 5<sup>th</sup> joint about equal in length to 3<sup>rd</sup>, but longer than 4<sup>th</sup>, which is longer than 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> joint about as long as wide.

Prothorax transverse, in males about 1.1-1.2 times wider than long, dilated at middle, as wide as at base, in female - 1.1 times wider than long, angulate at middle, wider than at base. Pronotum with more or less deep depression along middle and transverse depression along base, with very dense punctation in lateral portions (interspaces much less wide, than punctures); central glabrous longitudinal smooth area well developed, wide and shining, always reaching middle, often dilated with rather sparse surrounding punctation; pronotal pubescence consists of dense longer erect and shorter semierect dark-brownish setae, rather uniform, never arranged in two longitudinal groups; female pronotal pubescence shorter.

Scutellum small triangular, about as long as wide, shining.

Elytra in males tapering posteriorly, not narrowed behind humeri, in female parallel-sided; with short, pale (in female reddish) semierect pubescence; several longer erect setae scattered on male elytra, more numerous anteriorly; elytral punctation small, but deep and regular, interspaces usually narrower than punctures. Female elytra orange with pale-brown humeral areas. Male elytra about 2.1-2.3 times longer than wide, in female - 2.0 times.

Middle and hind legs totally black. Anterior legs nearly totally orange including basal tarsal joints, apical tarsal joints darkened, brownish, femora bases with small black area on internal side; in females middle tibiae slightly lightened at middle. Tarsi relatively short, 1<sup>st</sup> tarsal joint of hind legs about as long as 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> combined.

Abdomen with relatively long dense mixed pubescence, black with two apical sternites red-orange, posterior half of 3<sup>rd</sup> visible sternite often also reddish; in female 3<sup>rd</sup> sternite with only a narrow anterior black area. Postpygidium rounded, pygidium (as well as last female tergite) widely rounded, sometimes very small central emarginations present; last abdominal sternite both in males and in female with very small emargination.

Body length in males : 9.5-12.2 mm, in female : 12.5 mm; body width in males : 2.9-3.5 mm, in female : 4.1 mm.

*Type material.* - HOLOTYPE, male, Iran, Kordestan, 66 km NNW Sanandadj, 23-24.5.1965, J.W. Neal *leg.* (collection of National Museum of Natural History, Washington); 5 PARATYPES (4 males and 1 female) with same label *in* collection of National Museum of Natural History (Washington) and 2 PARATYPES with same label *in* author's collection (Moscow).

*Distribution.* - The unique population is known from central part of Kordestan Prov. in NW Iran.

*Remarks.* - The new species is close to the group of taxa around *C. flavimana* (Waltl, 1838), but from the first view it does not look so. The representatives of the *flavimana* complex (I used for comparison series from North and South Turkey, as well as series from Macedonia, Bulgaria and Hungarie) are often similarly coloured with similar type of pubescence, but prothoracic lateral pubescence in the different forms of *C. flavimana* is never so homogeneous; the semirect pale setae are always arranged in more or less distinct longitudinal groups; the prothorax is never so strongly expanded laterally; the central pronotal depression is less developed; and the head is relatively smaller and longer.

***Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937, stat. n. (Figs.3-10)**

*Dorcadion azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937 : 25 (« station Padar »); Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 199-201(part.); Breuning, 1962 : 293 (part.).

*Dorcadion shirvanicum* : Danilevsky, Khvyliya, 1987 : 82 (part.).

*Type locality.* - Azerbaijdzhan, station Padar in about 40 km NW from Geokchai.

*Dorcadion shirvanicum* Bogachev, 1934 was described as *Dorcadion mniszehi* subsp. *shirvanica* Bogachev, 1934 on the base of a glabrous totally black female (appearing similar to *D. mniszehi* Kraatz, 1873) from near Pirekeshkiul (Sumgait River Valley) in East Azerbaijdzhan near Baku. Another specimen (a similar-appearing female) from Shemakha district was only mentioned by the author, as having been seen long ago. So, Pirekeshkiul is the type locality of the taxon.

The true nature of the taxon was shown by M. Danilevsky and S. Khvyliya (1987), who published a new synonym : *Dorcadion shirvanicum* Bogachev, 1934 = *D. azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937.

Both females of Bogachev's description belong in fact to a rare glabrous form (known only in females) of the species described later by N. N. Plavilstshikov as *D. azerbaijdzhanicum* on the base of normally pubescent series from Central Azerbaijdzhan. In the population from near Baku glabrous females represent only about 5% of the total number of collected specimens.

I have recently received a long series of *D. shirvanicum*, collected in Central Azerbaijdzhan near locality of Plavilstshikov's series, and the difference between east and west populations is evident in this material. The two names are not synonyms, and the western populations may be regarded as a subspecies : *D. shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937, stat. n.

The description of *D. azerbaijdzhanicum* was based on two sets of specimens from Central Azerbaijdzhan : one pair from « station Padar » in about 40 km NW from Geokchai (both specimens were equipped with red labels : « typus », so



Figs. 1 - 2 : *Cortodera neali* sp. n. - 1, male (HOLOTYPE), - 2, female (PARATYPE). Figs. 3-6 : *Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937, stat. n. - 3, male (LECTOTYPE of *Dorcadion azerbaijdzhanicum* Plav., 1936); - 4, female (PARALECTOTYPE of *Dorcadion azerbaijdzhanicum* Plav., 1936, with the label : « Azerbaijan, centr., st. Padar, 05/05/1934, A. Zhelochovtzev »); - 5 & 6, males (Azerbaijdzhan, 2 km N. Geoktchai, 28/04 - 03/05/1988, A. Lobanov leg.).



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Figs. 7 - 10 : *Dorcadion shirvanicum azerbaijdzhanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1937, stat. n. : - 7 & 8, males (Azerbaijdzhan, 2 km N. Geoktchai, 28/04 - 03/05/1988, A. Lobanov leg.); - 9 & 10, females (same locality). Figs. 11 - 12. *Dorcadion shirvanicum shirvanicum* Bogachev, 1934 : - 11, male, (Azerbaijdzhan, Pirekeshkiul, 24/04/1986, S. Khvylia leg.); - 12, female (same locality, 20/04/1991, V. Tzimberov leg.).

Padar is the type locality of the taxon) and another pair from « steppes de Geoktshaj, Bargushety » in about 30 km SSE from Geokchai (both specimens were equipped with red labels : « paratypus »). Given that 4 syntypes are represented by these two pairs from different localities, it is necessary to designate a lectotype : a male with three labels (1. « Typus » – red; 2. « Azerbajdzhan centr., st. Padar, 5.5.1934, A. Zhelochovtzev »; 3. « *Dorcadion azerbajdzhanicum* m. N. Plavilstshikov det. 1936 »). The other three syntypes are designated as paralectotypes : a female with same three labels; a male with three labels (1. « Paratypes » – red; 2. « Transcauc., Bargusheti, distr. Geoktshai, IV.1903 »; 3. « *Dorcadion azerbajdzhanicum* m., N. Plavilstshikov det. 1936 ») and a female with same three labels.

*D. sh. azerbajdzhanicum* differs from the nominative subspecies by the usually less developed pale elytral spots, certain specimens being very similar in appearance to *D. laeve* Faldermann, 1837; the humeral black stripe never well developed, usually absent at least near humeri or totally absent; glabrous females are not known.

*Material examined.* - *D. shirvanicum shirvanicum* (Figs. 11-12) : 14 males, 18 females, E Azerbajdzhan, Pirekeshkiul env. (about 30 km westwards Baku), 24.4.1986, S.Khvylya *leg.*; 27 males and 15 females, same locality, 1-2.5.1987, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 38 males and 56 females, same locality, 20.4.1991, V. Tzimberov *leg.* (all in author's collection). *D. shirvanicum azerbajdzhanicum* : a male (LECTOTYPE, present designation) and a female (PARALECTOTYPE, present designation), « Azerbajdzhan centr., st. Padar, 5.5.1934, A. Zhelochovtzev »; a male and a female (PARALECTOTYPES, present designation), « Transcauc., Bargusheti [now Bargushad], distr. Geoktshai, IV.1903 » (all type materials in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University); a male, Transcaucasie, Elisavetpol [now – Giandzha], Karaganah[?], 6.1916, G. Olsufiev *leg.* (collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University); 10 males and 2 females, Azerbajdzhan, 2 km N Geoktchai, 28.4-3.5.1988, A. Lobanov *leg.* (collection of Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 2 males and two females with same label (author's collection).

*Distribution.* - The area of *D. sh. azerbajdzhanicum* is situated in the central Azerbajdzhan from Geoktchai stepp to about Giandzha. Three localities are known : Padar environs, Bargusheti environs and Giandzha environs.

The area of the nominative subspecies must occupy the plains of East Azerbajdzhan. I know only one population near Perikishkiul in Sumgait River Valley (about 30 km westwards Baku), but according to the original description the taxon may be distributed westwards to Shemakha (about 100 km westwards Baku). « *Dorcadion azerbajdzhanicum* » was recorded by Breuning (1962) for Derbent, a locality that is about 240 km northwestwards from Baku in Dagestan (Russia). I preliminary attribute Breuning's record to *D. shirvanicum shirvanicum*, but that locality needs to be confirmed.

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